



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

had also settled that a State may, consistently with the Federal Constitution, delegate to a municipality authority to determine under what conditions health regulations shall become operative. *Laurel Hill Cemetery v. San Francisco*, 216 U. S. 358. And still others had settled that the municipality may vest in its officials broad discretion in matters affecting the application and enforcement of a health law. *Lieberman v. Van de Carr*, 199 U. S. 552. A long line of decisions by this court had also settled that in the exercise of the police power, reasonable classification may be freely applied and that regulation is not violative of the equal protection clause merely because it is not all embracing. *Adams v. Milwaukee*, 228 U. S. 572; *Miller v. Wilson*, 236 U. S. 373, 384. In view of these decisions we find in the record no question as to the validity of the ordinance sufficiently substantial to support the writ of error. Unlike *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, these ordinances confer not arbitrary power, but only that broad discretion required for the protection of the public health.

The bill contains also averments to the effect that in administering the ordinance the officials have discriminated against the plaintiff in such a way as to deny to her equal protection of the laws. These averments do present a substantial constitutional question. *Neal v. Delaware*, 103 U. S. 370. But the question is not of that character which entitles a litigant to a review by this court on writ of error. The question does not go to the validity of the ordinance; nor does it go to the validity of the authority of the officials. Compare *United States v. Taft*, 203 U. S. 461; *Champion Lumber Co. v. Fisher*, 227 U. S. 445; *Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co. v. Clarksdale*, 257 U. S. 10, 16. This charge is of an unconstitutional exercise of authority under an ordinance which is valid. Compare *Stadlerman v. Miner*, 246 U. S. 544. Unless a case is otherwise properly here on writ of error, questions of that character can be reviewed by this court only on petition for a writ of certiorari.

Writ of error dismissed.

SHIP FUMIGATION—CORRECTION TO PRELIMINARY REPORT OF BOARD OF INVESTIGATION.

The following corrections are made in the article "Ship fumigation—Preliminary report of the board," etc., that appeared in Public Health Reports for November 3, 1922:

Page 2746: Line 6 in the paragraph headed "Methods of production" should read, "Sulphuric acid, sodium cyanide, and salt," etc., and line 8 should read, "because of delayed time of lacrimation, danger from fire, and the predominance," etc. In the formula on this page, the specific gravity of commercial hydrochloric acid should be "1.15 to 1.20," and the amount of water should be 17 instead of 34 ounces.

Page 2747: In the seventh and twentieth lines, "hydrochloric acid gas" should read "hydrocyanic acid gas."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 11, 1922.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended November 11, 1922, and corresponding week 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, November 14, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Nov. 11, 1922.	Corresponding week 1921.
Policies in force.....	51, 180, 358	47, 635, 423
Number of death claims.....	7, 523	6, 493
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	7.7	7.1